TWO LINES.

These in plain India Silks. FIFTY.

That many new colors in 24- 70 inch Surah Silk, which will go for \$1 a yard. The same colorings in 19-inch

goods for 75c a yard.

FINE COLLECTION.

That applies to all, but we specially designate by it the Plaids and Novelties in Silks which we have, and which you may have, and which we want you to have.

AYRES & CO

BARGAINS

Second-Hand Organs

MASON & HAMLIN - Low walnut case, 5 stops, with tremolo, in good shape CLOUGH & WARREN-7 stops, low walnut case, newly varnished, fine tone.

J. H. CLARK & CO.—Chapei case, 12 stops, vox humans and divided couplers, in spiendid condition. READ & THOMPSON-Chapel case, 11 stops, divided couplers and tremolo, in good shape. 50.00

GEO. WOODS & CO.—Low top, fancy walnut case, 11 stops, octave couplers and sub-bass, in fine condition. PELOUBET & PELTON-Low top, fancy SMITH AMERICAN—Low top, 7 stops, trem-olo, case newly varnished, good tone...... HAMILTON-High top, walnut case, 5 stops, in good condition.

PELTON & POMEROY-Low top, 10 stops, sub-bass and couplers, newly varnished..... The above prices on the Organs are with a new stool and book—delivered in any part of the city free of charge, or boxed and delivered to any depot. On low monthly payments. Each instrument is a bargain.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO 95, 97 & 99 M. Penn. St., Indianapolis.

AN EXHIBIT

- AT -

H. LIEBER & CO'S.

We have secured, for a short time only, W. H. Jackson's noted collection of Photographs of Western Scenery. The large panoramic views made on one plate-17x74 inches-are marvels of modern achievement. Everybody invited.

33 South Meridian Street.

WALL - PAPER

Come before the Spring rush.

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO.,

26 East Washington Street.

The New York Store

[ESTABLISHED 1853.]

and store fixtures for sale cheap. Must be sold this | der, at \$3,069, and then allowed him to run morning. Call early.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. Election Monday, April 7. Township Ticket.

Trustee-WILLIAM WIEGEL Assessor-HUGHES W. WHITE. Justices of the Peace--City: CHARLES B. FEIBLEMAN, FREMONT ALFORD, RICHARD M. SMOCK, WILLIAM E. SHILLING.

Justice of the Peace-For Brightwood: CHARLES B. WILLARD. Justice of the Peace-For West Indianapolis: ALLEN JENNINGS.

Constables-City: JOSEPH H. SHEPPARD, ARTHUR A. WHITESELL, CHARLES R. BIGGS. FREDERICK J. ANDLER

Constable-For Brightwood: WILLIAM TRIMBLE. Constable-For West Indianapolis: JOHN HALL.

MAY FESTIVAL PRICES.

They Will Be the Same as Last Year, and an Auction Sale of Season Tickets Is to Be Held.

The management of the May Festival Association has decided to adhere to the plan of keeping the price of tickets within th reasonable scale of the last festival, although the soloists and orchestra are of the first rank. The price of season tickets has been placed at \$6 for the six concerts, including reserved seats and admission to the grand rehearsal. For single reserved seats for the evening concerts \$1.50 will be charged, and for the matinees, \$1. For general admission to evening concerts the price will be \$1 and to matinees 75 cents.

from Mendelssohn's beautiful "Walpurgis Night" was taken up and full justice done to delicate coloring. The finale to the third act of Wagner's "Rienzi" was han-dled in the same creditable manner.

Maw sideboards at Wm. L. Elder's

WHAT THE GANG IS SEEKING

If Its Men Are Elected the Tax-Payers Will Beat Its Mercy for Four Years.

The Township Offices Alone Free from Democratic Bossism, and They Can Be Kept So by Republicans Doing Their Duty.

If every Republican in the city is prompt in going to the polls Monday, mindful of the importance of the election that is then to take place, there need be no fear about Wiegel, White and the rest of the Republican candidates receiving decisive majorities. If they remain away the result will be that every office in the county, city and township will be either subject to the direct control of Coy and his gang or their vicious influence. They can be found now with the air of possession and suggestiveness of "what are you going to do about it?" surrounding Taggart, the county auditor; Brink, the recorder; Wilson, the clerk; King, the sheriff, and so on clerk; King, the sheriff, and so on down to the laziest janitor about the courthouse. They are influential in council, and direct the affairs of the city clerk's office, with a close grip on Mayor Sullivan. That has been accomplished since the houest voters and tax-payers were outraged by the great crime of Coy's conspiracy in forging tally-sheets. All Coy needs to complete the vindication of which he has so much to say privately, is the election of Gold as trustee and Wolf as assessor. With those two offices under his personal direction, or that of men who cannot afford to say him nay, the tax-payer's prospect for a peaceful life the next four years is not worth mentioning.

worth mentioning.

Extravagance in the poor relief fund,
wastefulness in purchase of school supplies
and a subjection of school-teachers to purposes that will help keep the gang in power are what the Democratic bosses will exact from a township trustee. "Gold approved the tally-sheet forgeries," said a citizen yesterday, "and thus by that act alone sold his political life to the gang. This was known two years ago, when he was repudiated at the polls by 1,1'll votes, as that many more Democrats woted for Rogers in 1886. It was also known in 1888 that Gold was owned by James L. Keach, the commission man, who expected due return for his services in the event of Gold's election. Keach, just before the last Democratic township convention told Cov. that election. Keach, just before the last Democratic township convention, told Coy that Gold had to be renominated, since it was claimed Coy sacrificed him two years ago in order to show his own importance. The little boss submitted and put all the vicious influences at work to elect Gold this time. He can never do anything without money, which for a time was hard to obtain until he ordered the Democratic county candidates to assist in footing the bills. They demurred, but he finally got \$3,000 out of them, the candidates for clerk paying \$100 each, those for sheriff \$50 each, and so on according to the importance of the offices, to which the candidates were aspiring. As much, if not more, was obtained from the saloons. The deputies and janitors were in turn assessed, and then came contributions from candidates for State offices. Thus the Democratic work was begun with corruption Democratic work was begun with corruption fund of \$10,000 or more. The purpose of this effort does not end with the election of Gold or Wolf. It extends to the November election, with the expectation of utilizing the trustee's and assessor's offices to the names in saddling upon the township and county a burden of debt in behalf of the

But that is not the only dire result a Democratic victory next Monday promises. Wolf, the candidate for assessor, is as much under the control of Taggart as Gold is under that of Coy and Keach. He has nothing in politics except what Taggart is willing to give him. It is proposed if he is elected to give him. It is proposed if he is elected to give him brains out of the county auditor's office. By this the two offices will become practically one, if Taggart is re-elected in November. Two years hence the appraisement of real estate will occur and Taggart, through Wolf, will control that important work. There will occur under such an arrangement a disturbance of values that will cause every tax-payer to curse himwill cause every tax-payer to curse himwill cause every tax-payer to curse himself for remaining away from the polls and not voting for White. It is not to be expected that Wolf, with his limited experience in business as the proprietor of a fruit-stand is capable of passing upon millions of dollars of real-estate values. That appraisement, assuming that the methods of the gang and court-house ring succeed, will be made up in the county auditor's office. Welf will only sign his name to the report as assessor.

The Democrats, with their fatal facility at getting things wrong, have, in attempting to injure Captain Many to benefit the Coy gang's candidate for township trustee, All our counters, shelving | made another of their characteristic blunders. They say that Captain Many, in the spring of 1888, let the contract for building a new school-house at North Indianapolis to a Republican, who was the lowest bidin extras until the total cost of the school building amounted to but \$39.40 less than \$4,000. The ostrich that sticks its head in the sand and imagines that it is hidden from its pursuer never was asfoolish a bird as the originator of that lie. When Trustee Many's attention was called to this matter he laughed. "I will give you the circumstances," said the Captain, "and leave the public to judge how near to the truth the Democrats come. The bidders and amounts were as follows: J. L. Fatout, \$1,444; A. O. Despo, \$1,405; Alfred Jenkins, \$2,300; F. M. Ayres, \$1,005; Peter Routier, \$1,450; J. N. Millikan, \$2,106; Isaac Miller, \$1,399; Conrad Bender, \$1,365. Mr. Bender, being the lowest bidder, was awarded the contract. The following necessary extras were ordered and paid for: Four hundred and forty feet of fence at 25 cents, \$110; one coal-house and two out-houses, \$136; one extra window in school building, pantry, ont-houses, coal-house and fence, \$39, making, with the cost of the school-house, a total outlay of \$1,650, or \$2,350 less than the Democrats wonderful figures." It is to be hoped that Mr. Wiegel will be elected to succeed Captain Many. The citizens of this township cannot afford to return to the Democratic system of book-keeping. in extras until the total cost of the school

Chairman Layman, of the Republican county central committee, said last night that the Republicans were showing an carnestness in the township election that will bear good results. He is confident of success, assuming that every Republican will be at the polls. If there is no forget-fulness or excuses on the part of the tax-payers for remaining away from the polls Wiegel. White and all associated with them on the township ticket will be elected. There never was a ticket so generally com-mended, and it only needs the support it ought to have to put the trustee's and asses-sor's offices beyond the reach of the gang.

The Democrats will doubtless feel lost next Monday if they even make the attempt to comply with the provisions of the new election law which covers the subject of bribery and recompense very fully. Last fall a number of interrogatories were submitted to Judges Walker, Taylor and Howe, of the Superior Bench, regarding the rights of candidates and other persons interested in elections, and to them they replied by handing down a unanimous decision. The questions that were submitted

seats for the evening concerts \$1.50 will be charged, and for the matinees, \$t. For general admission to evening concerts the price will be \$1, and to matinees. 75 cents.

It has also been decided to adopt the plan used in many large festivals over the country, and have an auction sale of choice seats for season-ticket holders. The matter has been placed in the hands of a committee of the directors, with the co-operation of a citizens' committee to be selected. The sale will probably be held Saturday, May 3. The work of the chorus retains its high standard of efficiency. At the rehersal last evening the chorus, "Now May again," from Mendelssehn's beautiful "Walpurgis"

The judges held that there is nothing in The judges held that there is nothing in the act that makes it unlawful for candi-

money may be contributed by anyone, whether a candidate or not. But in regard to the other questions sabmitted, the judges held that the statutes were very explicit in their provisions, holding that "whoever hires or otherwise employs for consideration any person to work at the polls on election day for the election of any candidate to be voted upon shall be fined and disfranchised," etc.

"We have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion," the judges held, "that the second and third questions should be answered in the negative; that it is not lawful for any one to hire wagons and drivers for the purpose of bringing voters to the polls.

purpose of bringing voters to the polls. Neither is it lawful for any one to hire and pay persons for acting in the capacity of challengers, to swear in votes, to hold pollbooks or tickets, nor to direct or manage wagons at the polls, and it is wholly unimportant whether such person influence any other voter or make the attempt. There is nothing in the part to prevent one from aid. nothing in the act to prevent one from aiding voters in getting to the polls, or holding tickets, or challenging voters, or making all proper solicitations for votes. It is only the 'hiring' of persons to perform this service that the law forbids."

The Democrats are giving their customary attention to the naturalization record. As William Eden, Boss Coy's best friend, was about the county clerk's office all the time yesterday, it is presumed that service in the interest of the gang was faithfully

looked after. Since the 1st of January the following persons have declared their intentions to become citizens:

Charles Ropka, age thirty-six, German, arrived June 16, 1870; declared his intention of citizenship Jan. 22, 1890.

James Matthews, age thirty-eight, English, arrived Nov. 14, 1887; declared intention Feb. 4, 1890. tion Feb. 4, 1890.
William Dundan, age twenty-six, Irish, arrived Aug. 2, 1888; declared intentions

Florence Fenton, age twenty-six, Irish, arrived Jan. 12, 1890; declared intention Feb. 7, 1890. Antonio Simonini, age twenty-four, Italian, arrived April 2 1884; declared intention Feb. 11, 1890. John O'Brien, age twenty-six, Irish, arrived July 8, 1887; declared intention Feb.

Peter Kennedy age twenty-one, Canadian, arrived March 3, 1887; declared intention Feb. 13, 1890. Henry Ellenbrock, age twenty-one, German, arrived Oct. 26, 1889; declared inten-Charles Sorhage, age nineteen, German, arrived Aug. 27, 1889; declared intention March 5, 1890. Peter Sweeney, age twenty-one, Irish, arrived Dec. 21, 1889; declared intention Herman Syerup, age twenty-cue, German, arrived May 28, 1887; declared intention March 26, 1890.

John Gordon, age twenty-nine, Irish, arrived Feb. 21, 1889; declared intention M yech

Hubert Lickenger, age twenty-six, German, arrived July 28, 1888; declared intention April 1, 1890. Joseph Krupp, age twenty-two, German, arrived June 3, 1885; declared intention Henry 8. O'Brien, age twenty-eight, Canadian, arrived March 28, 1888; declared intention April 3, 1890. Fritz Gellhaus, age twenty-eight, Ger-man, arrived April, 1888; declared intention April 3, 1890.

Michael Sala, age thirty-nine, Italian, arrived Oct. 15, 1887: declared intention April

Joseph Minat, age thirty-five, Italian, arrived Oct. 15, 1887; declared intention April Rosa Michal, age twenty-three, Italian, arrived Oct. 15, 1887; declared intention Vincent Bruno, age twenty-four, Italian, arrived Dec. 17, 1887; declared intention April 3, 1890.

David Fessler, age twenty-one, German, arrived May 1, 1885; declared intention

August Hartmann, age twenty-four, Ger-man, arrived May 28, 1882; declared intention April 4, 1890. It will be observed that one of these men came to this country in January, this year, and that another is only nineteen years of

Political Notes. It will be well for Republicans not only to vote Monday, but to keep an eye every vote offered by Democrats. The importance of Monday's election to the tax-payers cannot be too highly esti-mated. With the Democratic gang in

power they will suffer. Four years of Gold in the trustee's office and four of Wolf as assessor would be enough for the tax-payers. To avert a ca-lamity not a Republican vote should be lost

Two years from now the reappraisement of real estate in city and county occurs. The Coy gang would like to do it, as it would give a chance for sending into every nook and corner of the city a hundred or more deputies to electioneer in a presiden-

Inspectors for the township election were appointed yesterday as follows: Eighth ward, third precinct, E. C. Dammeyer, in place of Christian H. Schwier: Twelfth ward, first precinct, William Geizendaner, in place of Daniel Burton; Fifteenth ward, first precinct, John S. Neal, in place of S. J. Maxwell; Twenty-fifth ward, first precinct, John Gleckert, in place of Patrick Kelley.

WORK IN THE CHURCHES.

The Plan of the Interdenominational Sunday-School Institute,

The articles of incorporation of the Interdenominational Sunday-school Institute were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday forenoon. The officers are: President. S. O. Pickens; vice-president, T. C. Day; treasurer, T. P. Haughey; secretary, C. W. Moores; general superintendent, Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D.; registrar, Miss Addie Brown. The following gentlemen form a literature council:
Congregational, Rev. N. A. Hyde, D. D.;
Episcopal, Rev. J. S. Jenckes, LL. D.; Presbyterian, Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D.; Baptist, Rev. W. F. Taylor, D. D.; Methodist,
Rev. J. H. Ford, D. D.; Christian, Rev. D.
R. Lucas; Lutheran, Rev. John Baltziy;
United Presbyterian, Rev. J. P. Cowan;
Evangelical Association, Rev. C. F. Hansing. The advisory council is composed of
Rev. L. A. Belt, D. D., Kenton, O.; Rev. K.
B. Tupper, D. D., Grand Rapids, Mich.;
Rev. J. F. Dudley, D. D., Eau Claire, Wis.;
D. R. Wolf, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. A. B.
Morey, D. D., Jacksonville, Ill.; Rev. C. R.
Hemphill, D. D., Louisville, Ky.; Rev. J. A.
Rondthaler, D. D., Indianapolis; Rev. M. B.
De Witt, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. J. S.
Moore, D. D., Sherman, Tex. It will be the
duty of the members of the advisory council to represent the interests of their institute in their several States.

The directors, at a meeting yesterday,
adopted resolutions accepting and indorsing the literature prepared by Dr. Gilbert
for training classes of Sunday-school
teachers. Local societies formed by Dr.
Gilbert are invited to become auxiliary to
the institute, upon the conditions named in
in the constitution and by-laws The literature which is in use in the training system for teachers is in two sections. The
first comprises the normal lesson course,
two years in extent, and covering eight
books. The first, or Alpha book, treats of tlemen form a literature council

two years in extent, and covering eight books. The first, or Alpha book, treats of chronology, geography, customs and manners of the Jews, and certain other preliminary matters. The second book, Beta, treats of church history and the organization of the Sunday-school; the third, Gamma, of sacred history; the fourth, Delta, of the contents of the Bible books, giving an analysis of each, and showing its giving an analysis of each, and showing its place in the sacred canon; the fifth, Epsilon, of the life of Christ, in eight periods; the sixth, Zeta, of the institutions of the church, such as the sacraments, Sabbath, etc.; the seath, Eta, of religious life and methods of spiritual development; and the Lohth, Theta, covering the subject of such as didactics. Each of these books have the lessons, and before they are reviewed by the literature to make sure that nothing contained in them is objectionable to any manch of the orthodox church. Beside normal lesson course there is the

me normal lesson course there is the normal practice course, also two years in extent. This contains a series of model or drill exercises upon the weekly Sunday-school lesson, the design of which is to give skill in the different processes employed in

For primary teachers there has been provided a special course. The Primary Normal Practice Guide is issued quarterdates or other persons to contribute money for printing tickets to be voted at an election, or for the polling of precincts, or for clerical work connected therewith. If hon-little children. The Primary Normal Not only ducks, but everything that the stly paid for these purposes, it was held, Manual contains a series of twelve linest grocery in town keeps.

lessons on the principles, organization, management and teaching of primary classes. There is also a Primary Pupil's Manual, outlining memoriter and other work required before promotion from this grade. The Primary Mother's Manual contains hints to mothers, designed to make the home and early school-life matually helpful. A neat little diploma has also been prepared, to be awarded to those little children who complete the Class Manual and are promoted to the main school. The directors closed their first meeting with a feeling of satisfaction with the work which had been done, and agreed to meet in two weeks for the parpose of making by-laws and adjusting the institute to the different city and State societies that may seek an on the principles,

city and State societies that may seek an alliance with it in this good cause. At the St. George Protestant Episcopal Mission, corner of West Morris and Church streets, special services will be held tomorrow morning, the Rev. W. H. Bamford officiating. The following music will be rendered by the choir: Hymn, "Welcome, Happy Morning," Sullivan; anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Mornington; Gloria Patria, Havergal; Te Deum [in F], B. Tours; Jubilate Deo, Anon.; litany hymn, Spanish Chant; hymn, "The Day of Resurrection," B. Tours; Kyrie Eleison, Elvey; Gloria Tibi, Short; hymn, "Christ, the Lord, is Risen To-day," E. F. Rimbault; offertory, "Holy Offerings, Rich and Rare," Redhead; Sanctus, Camidge; eucharistic hymn; Hodges; Gloria in Excelsis, old chant; hymn, "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand," I. B. Dykes.

The Easter music at Christ Church to-

Thousand," I. B. Dykes.

The Easter music at Christ Church tomorrow morning will be: Processional
Hymn 104, St. Albinus; anthem, Christ our
Passover—chant; Te Deum and Jubilate,
Hodges, in A; introit anthem, C. Simper;
Kyrie Eleison, Tuckerman; Hymn 100, St.
George's; offertory anthem, E. A. Clare;
Sanctus, Wesley; Hymn 210, verses 1, 4, 5,
St. Agnes; Gloria in Excelsis, Holley; Recessional Hymn 103, Victory. In the evening will be given Processional Hymn 104,
St. Albinus; Cantate Domino—chant, Reinagle; Benedic Anima Mea—chant, Anon.;
anthem, "He is Risen; He is not Here," C.
Simper; Hymn 103, Victory; offertory an-Simper; Hymn 103, Victory; offertory anthem, "Why Seek Ye?" E. A. Clare; Recessional Hymn 98, Clarion. The children's Easter choral service will take place at 3

At Plymouth Church to-morrow morning services appropriate to Easter will be held. In the evening there will be a service of ong, old Latin hymne. Preabyterian Church to-morrow morning. Col. Albert A. Pope, of Boston, delivered, in the evening, an address on road-making at which the following musical programme | and street-paving, the greater portion will be given: Chorus, "Hallelujah, Christ is Risen," Bex; quartet, "Why Seek ye the Living among the Dead?" Craumer; chorus, "Hallelujah, He is Risen," Murgeneral government was the construction ray; Easter hymn. Wargan; "The Lord is Risen," Mozart, and "Jesus Reigns," Lowell Mason. Special music has been prepared for the Sabbath-school, at 2 o'clock, and a gospel service will be held in

There will be special music at both serv-There will be special music at both services of the Meridian-street M. E. Church on Easter Sunday. The following numbers will be rendered: "God hath Appointed a Day." B. Tours; "Easter," William Rees; "The Resurrection," H. R. Shelley; "Christ our Passover," Bartlett; "Easter Anthem." Scharcker; "Christ our Passover," Vogrich. Seventh Presbyterian Church.

The congregation of the Seventh Presbyterian Church held its annual meeting last night. The meeting was large, and full reports were heard from all departments of the church's work. The boards of elders, deacons and trustees were reported to be strong and active. The Sabbath-school was graded, and has a membership of 700. There are 103 members in the Y. P. S. C. E., and there are four missionary societies in connection with the church-the Married Ladies', Young Ladies', Girls', and Children's—and the Aid Society. C. H. Smith and E. M. Harness were re-elected elders. Lyle Clough descon, and Prof. L. A. Duthie congregational clerk. The membership of the church numbers 500. The salary of Rev. R. V. Hunter. pastor, was advanced \$200 per year. During the past year \$5,030.98 was raised, of which \$1,024.07 was for benevolence. The meeting closed with

GINZBURGER'S DEALINGS IN CIGARS.

He Sells High Grades at Yery Low Prices and Gets Into Trouble with the Government.

Among the cases to be considered by the

United States grand jury, now in session, is that of August Ginzburger, who is charged with having violated the revenue laws by selling cigars without a license. Last October Ginzburger came here from Denver, Col., with some 20,000 high-grade cigars, which he offered to a firm of wholesale grocers for \$35 a thousand. They would give only \$20 a thousand, however, and after delaying several days in the hope of getting a better price, Ginzburger accepted that offer, pocketed the \$400 and disappeared. He told a straight enough story, and there seemed to be no question as to his authority to sell the cigars. Some weeks ago it was learned that the man had been in the employ of the Bed-rock Cigar Company, of Denver, and was charged by that concern with having, by his alleged crooked practices, bankrupted it. The cigars he sold here were worth \$51 a thousand and the Denver company is out the entire amount. Ginzburger was traced to San Francisco, arrested and brought back to Denver, where he is now under bond. A portion of his career, as recently printed in The Road, a commercial travelers' paper, reveals that his operations were not confined to one firm. Several business houses, it is charged, suffered to the extent of some thousands of dollars in the aggregate, his operations, in most instances, being on the confidence order—that is, it is claimed, he procured goods on time by giving references at a distance, depending upon his smooth talking to enable him to get safely away with the purchases before the references could be communicated with. He is said to be a persuasive talker. He might have avoided any trouble with the government had he expended a dollar here for a license, but he evidently feared the formality, commonplace though it was. J. W. Prosser, of Denver, one of the members of the defunct cigar company, is actively engaged in pushing the case against Ginzburger, and it was he who communicated with the United States authorities here in reference to the matter. the entire amount. Ginzburger was traced

here in reference to the matter. Taxes Being Paid Promptly.

County Treasurer Osterman is taking in from \$15,000 to \$20,000 every day on the regular April tax collections, and is much pleased with the promptness with which taxes are being paid. April 21 is the last day on which payments may be made with-out becoming delinquent, and if the people generally avail themselves of this inter-vening time the usual heavy rush during the last few days of payment can be avoided.

Educated Ducks at Beaver Lake. A friend of mine, while on a bunting trip A friend of mine, while on a bunting trip
to Beaver lake, tells the following: We
located our blinds by a pond close to Goff's
pasture, where, you know, he keeps men on
horseback to drive off any hunter who dares
to trespass. The ducks would come by our
blind very seldom, but when they did we
would give them a shot, but instead of circling round and round and coming near
us again, they would give a quack! quack!
quack! and take a bee-line for Goff's past-

and left, keeping out of range of our guns, however, making us more miserable by seeing them all go to the Goff place.

Then came a large flock, heading right towards our blind. Now's our time. Some of them won't go to Goff's. Now they are over our heads, circiling nearer and nearer and just about to strike the water when an unfortunate gust of wind blows off my hat.

Then, with a frightened quack! quack! Then, with a frightened quack! quack! quack! away they fly, all going to Goff's.

That settled it with my companion, who, with a look of disgust said: Let's go home; no use staying here. Don't you know them ducks are squeaking Goff's! Goff's! Goff's! Them ducks are educated. They know

where they are safe. The education of some very fine ducks has been sadly neglected, and now they are hanging by cord around their necks in front of the Pea Green Grocery, 45 North Illinois street, where you can buy them. Red heads, \$1 a brace; Mallards, 75e a brace;

STREET-PAVING MATERIALS

They Are, in Wide Variety and Attractive Display, Seen at the Exposition.

The Interest in the Exhibits Increasing with a Desire to Learn About Good Streets-Address of Col. Albert A. Pope.

The street-paving exposition is drawing to a close. The attendance yesterday was good, but the number of visitors from abroad was not quite so large as on previous days. The local interest has greatly increased, and the citizens appear to appreciate the fact that an opportunity is offered for the securing of more definite and valuable information concerning street construction and paving than has ever before been afforded this city. This opportunity is being improved, and deep study of the subject by many is the result. Many members of the Council have been frequent visitors and show the deepest interest in all details of the exhibits. Prominent citizens and property-holders, too, have spent much time at the hall, inspecting everything, gathering information and exchanging views. The exposition, of course, has developed many theoretical street-builders, but much genuine information has, undoubtedly, been disseminated, and its beneficial results, it is believed, will outlive even the exposition itself.

Only one exhibit, as far as noted, was added yesterday—that of the American Bituminous Rock Company, of Louisville. The pavement is composed of a sand rock, crushed and heated, which is taken from mines in Grayson county, Kentucky. The pulverized rock, converted into an admixture of the nature of cement by the addition of pitch, is laid with a thickness of about two and one-half inches on a foundation of six inches of Portland cement. The paving somewhat resembles an asphalt

general government was the construction and maintenance of good roads. With the exception of railroads, he said, no other distinct class of engineering represents so large an ontly as highways, while in twenty cities alone the investment in pave-ments amounts to \$250,000,000. In regard to public highways he advocated legislation the several States to secure the t roads obtainable. A bill was before the New York Legislature looking to that ultimate end. It provided for the appointment by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a board of four commissioners of State roads. They are authorized to borrow on the credit of the State \$10,000,000, at not more than 8 per cent. interest for the surveying, laying out and construction of State roads in the several counties, but not in cities or incorporated villages. An annual tax to meet the interest and redeem the principal within eighteen years is pro-Another bill referred to by Colonel Pope provides that the board of supervisors in each county, except New York and Kings, shall have power to declare main thorough-

fares to be county roads, and thereafter they shall be cared for by the sounty where they shall be cared for by the sounty where located. The supervisors may borrow money to build or repair roads and bridges, but the tax cannot exceed 3 per cent. of the assessed value of the property. They shall also have power to regulate travel on country roads, prescribing the weight of loads to be hauled over them and the width of tire of vehicles. "In Massachusetts," continued the speaker, "a bill has been prepared which provides for the appointment of a commissioner of roads and bridges, whose duty it shall be to inspect annually the roads and bridges of the State and advise the local authorities in regard to their construction and maintenance. Under the old struction and maintenance. Under the old plan, still in vogue in states, of permitting anyone work out a part or all of his road tax, more harm than good to the roads often results. In the words of an expert, we let our road-menders shake us enough to the mile to furnish assault and battery cases for a thousand police courts. A project is on foot in Jackson county, Missouri, to raise \$1,500,000 to macadamize 300 miles of road to connect all the principal towns with Kansas City. It is time for Indiana to wheel into line in this great movement. The form of organization best adapted to your State can be more readily determined by yourselves than by an outsider, but it would appear that between the establishment of a board of commissioners and the ment of a board of commissioners and the creation of a professional and practical State superintendent of roads the latter would seem the more desirable plan. Some general system by which the cities and larger towns could be connected by at least one good road between each would be advisable, and in time these could be added to. For the creation of these new roads it is my conviction that the whole roads it is my conviction that the whole State should bear the burden." Passing to the consideration of street paying as affecting indianapolis Colonel

Pope said: "You have your magnificent blocks, your extensive factories, your beautiful residences and your public buildings, and you have well-located streets of good dimensions, but for their surfaces, their wearing capacity and their condition for economical uses, one cannot say so much. Surely there is chance for improvement. It is in your hands to inaugurate a system of streets in this city which will speedily become a model for other American cities." The disturbance of pavements by water and gas companies and other influences were referred to by the speaker, who advocated the construction of an underground way for the reception of all nines and wires. an underground way for the reception of all pipes and wires. As to material for street paving, Colonel Pope took strong ground in favor of asphalt for business thoroughfares and other centrally-located streets. Outlying residence streets, he thought, might be provided with macadam, but it must be kept in thorough repair. Asphalt was commended for its cleanliness and absence of noise under traffic and travel, and to the incessant noise on block streets the speaker attributed many of the nervous diseases becoming so common in the larger diseases becoming so common in the larger cities. Good streets, it was declared, while costing more in their first construction, were cheaper in the end when the cost of repairs through the years following is considered.

The exposition will close this evening, and many of the exhibits will be removed during the day. They will be placed in the Exposition Building of the State Board of Agriculture, where they will be preserved and added to as a permanent exhibit.

A Word for the Dayton Visitors. Many of the members of the Dayton, O., delegation in attendance upon the streetpaving exposition disclaim an attempt or desire to have the exhibits on display removed to that city. They say that the citizens of Dayton are desirous of securing all possible information on the subject of street-paying, but had no intention of atstreet-paving, but had no intention of attempting to interfere with the exposition conceived and organized here. They would be glad, they say, to have something of the kind at Dayton, but not in opposition to the exposition of Indianapolis. The delegates express themselves as highly pleased with what they have seen here, and grateful for the opportunity afforded, through the invitation of the Commercial Club, of acquiring much valuable information. At a meeting of the delegation, held at the Bates House, Thursday, of which A. C. Marshall was chairman, resolutions were adopted expressive of appreciation of the opportunity offered for the acquiring of valuable information, and of the thanks of the delegation to the Commercial Club for the invitation extended. A vote of thanks was also tendered the C., H. & D. railroad for courtesies received. We stood it patiently, thinking they would come our way soon. They would fly high over our heads and low to our right for courtesies received.

> Street-Improvement Ordinances. A number of ordinances for street improvement will come up on their second reading at the Council next Monday evening, and there is a desire on the part of

the Commercial Club next Monday even-ing, too, the matter will be discussed, and important ideas and departures may be suggested."

The Hallwood Block Parement Exhibited by the Ohio Paving Company, Columbus, O., seemed to meet with popular favor. Mr. W. W. Graham, treasurer of the company, who has the exhibit in charge, gave some valuable hints as to the process of manufacturing this brick and as to street-paving generally. He said the matter of street-paving had received a great deal of attention from engineers, and with apparent small practical results. A good foundation, he claims, is as necessary as a smooth and noiseless superstructure, which his firm lay with as much care as they do the latter, producing an eight-inch crushed-stone foundation, using a ten-ton steam road-roller for compacting, covered with a bed of sand two inches deep, upon which the Hallwood brick blocks are laid, joints filled with boiling pitch and guaranteed for five years on business streets and ten on suburban. A brick that vitrifies too quick snaps off easily; to prevent this, he stated that the body of their clay is a very hard semi-fire clay, a small portion of plastic process of manufacturing this brick and that the body of their clay is a very hard semi-fire clay, a small portion of plastic clay being added, which tends to make the mixture a strong, tenacious formation of solid bulk. They use 8,000 degrees heat to properly vitrify, and such qualities of clay and degrees of heat are necessary to make a good paver. The general run of other ordinary clay requires only about 1,500 degrees, on account of not having the necessary body. The shape of the mold is patented, and no other company can use this form. Owing to the demand for this class of paving material, additional plants are being negotiated in different States, and, provided proper clay can be found, Indiana will be included. The Columbus, O., plant represents an outlay of \$100,000. One hundred and forty thousand yards of this pavement is now under contract, and they are the only parties laying this kind of paving in Cincinnati. It costs less than half the price of granite pavement laid unhalf the price of granite pavement laid half the price of granite pavement laid un-der same conditions, and \$1 per square yard less than asphalt.

The Easter Hat, One of the celebrated Dunlap hats, at Seaton's Hat Store, 27 North Pennsylvania street.

To Builders and Contractors We would say, investigate Hall's sliding inside cheaper than the old style; don't sag nor rattle; do not interfere with curtains; can be taken out in one minute. Call and see model at 52 South

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— THE —

TRADE.

Heretofore I have had large stocks of Rugs, but never such an immense stock and so many that they be held up until a report great variety. To those who wish to see the largest and best stock of Rugs ever in the concerning the exhibits at the exposition State of Indiana, I would say, come and see what ALBERT GALL offers. Rugs of all be filed. Col. Eli Lilly, speaking of the matter last night, said: "It appears to me that these ordinances should not be passed at once. We are just gathering lessons which can be utilized in building our streets, and I think we should digest them before going further. At the meeting of